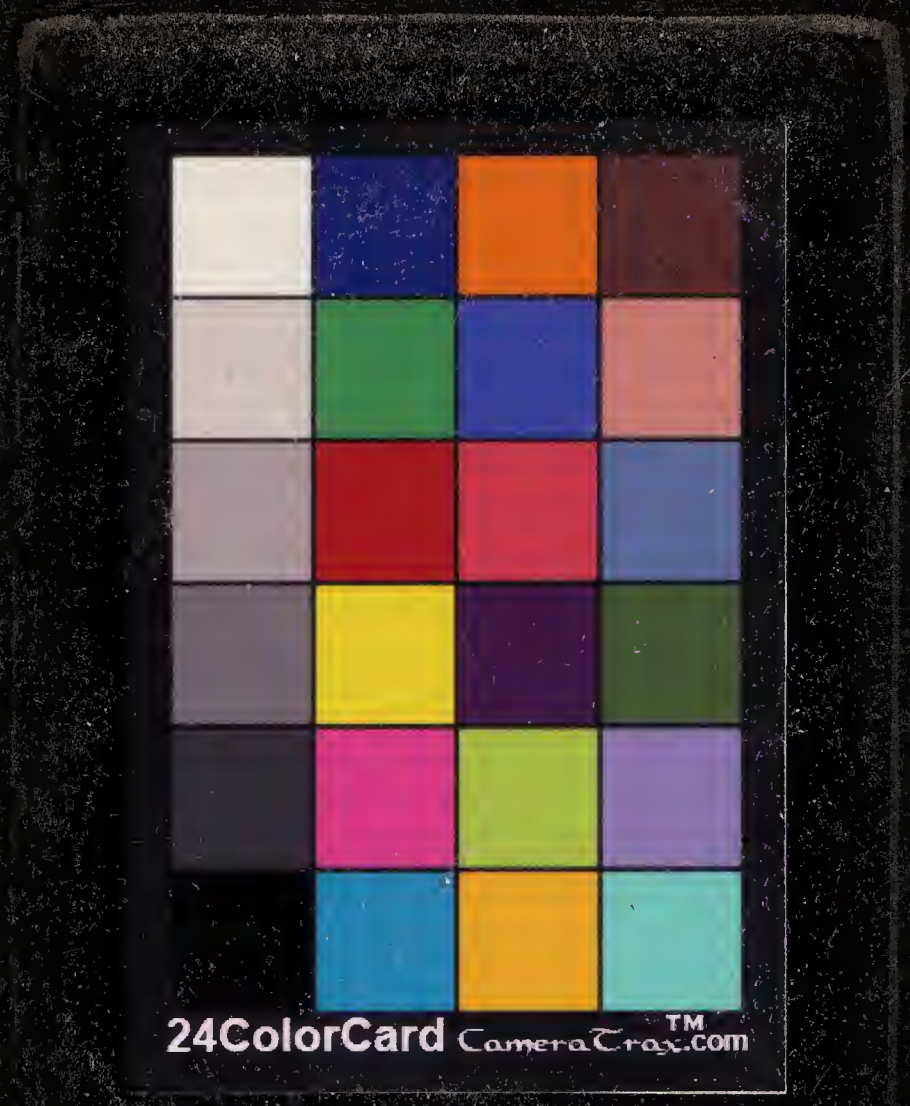
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BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE

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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(ARTHUR J. SMYTH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

For the Year 1942

The Cambridge Express Printing Co. Ltd., 36 King Street.—B2258

Public Health Department,
Guildhall, Cambridge.
June 28th, 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1942.

In reviewing the report on the health of the community of Cambridge during 1942, the statistics for the year show an increase in the birth rate over that of 1941. The death rate remains the same as in 1941.

The Infantile Mortality rate of 40 is up by 1 over 1941. This figure is the highest since 1935, and the reason appears to be an unusually high number of deaths due to Congenital Malformations, a cause over which we have no control. The deaths due to prematurity are also more than usual. It is possible that some, but not all, of these might have been prevented. If we were to substitute the 1938 figures for these two causes of Infantile Mortality we should obtain the remarkably low rate of 27.9 per 1,000 ; in 1938 it was 30, the lowest so far recorded in Cambridge. We may assume then that the causes of the rise in Infantile Mortality are not such as we could hope to have influenced by better public health measures.

We have again been most fortunate in escaping any epidemics of infectious disease.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's report on page 9 shows that the amount and variety of work has not diminished owing to the war. Food inspection, routine housing inspection, etc., has been carried on as energetically as usual.

The disinfector has been very much used for private work, hospital, and Civil Defence.

Bed bugs are still a serious pest, and though only 10 Council houses and 75 other houses were found to be infested, this is just 85 houses too many. It should at least be possible to prevent Council houses from being infested. The fact that they do become infested is a strong argument for a cyanide disinfesting van for furniture. Before a tenant removes into a Council house his furniture and previous house should be carefully inspected, and if there is any suspicion of bugs the furniture should be fumigated in the van before removal to the Council house.

In July a pre-fabricated block of eight single and two double cubicles was constructed and opened within the Infectious Diseases Hospital grounds.

Dr. M. C. K. Patterson's report on maternity and child welfare is of interest, and shows further development. A second Municipal Midwife was appointed in November, an additional Health Visitor in April, and a Clinic was opened at Ditton Fields Community Centre in July, and has filled a definite need.

The demand for Home Helps remains disappointing, and it is felt that the Ministry of Health's scheme for instituting a staff of paid approved Home Helps would do much to improve the situation.

The County Hospital Maternity Block is as popular as ever; the number of confinements conducted there still increases.

During 1942 two additional War-time Nurseries were built at Sedley and Shirley Schools. They have proved a great success in every way.

The dental work for maternity and child welfare continues satisfactorily, and the dental inspection and treatment of children attending the War-time Nurseries is of great importance, particularly from an educational point of view.

I would like to draw your attention to the report on the dental inspection and treatment of the Adolescent, which is now an established and successful service.

Though hardly a matter of Public Health, the Civil Defence Casualty Services are the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health, and the personnel deserve special mention for their keenness and patience in what has fortunately been a quiet year from the point of view of air raids. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Staff Officer, Mr. F. W. Hayes, for his excellent work with the Casualty Services.

My special thanks are due to the staff of this department, in particular to Dr. M. C. K. Patterson, Mr. C. White, and Mr. J. Lambert for their help in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. SMYTH.

Borough of Cambridge

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1942

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	10,057
Population 1942 :	
Registrar General's estimate	79,500
Local estimate	81,383
Number of inhabited houses...	20,709
Estimated Rateable Value	£722,000
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,840

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births	1179	621	558	Birth Rate ...	14.8
Deaths	873	439	434	Death Rate ...	11.0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth				from sepsis ...	—
				,, other causes	—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births :
Legitimate 36. Illegitimate 4. Total ... 40

BIRTHS.

The birth rate for the year was 14.8, an increase of 1.9 over last year. The rate for the country as a whole was 15.8.

Six hundred and twenty-five children were born in Cambridge whose parents are not residents of the Borough. These are registered and notified in the usual way, but are not included in calculating the birth rate. Twenty-one children, whose parents are residents of the Borough were born outside the district, and are therefore included for the purpose of calculating the birth rate.

The following figures show for 1941 and 1942 the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females :—

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.	No. of Males born per 100 Females.
1941 ...	1019 ...	531 ...	488 ...	12.9 ...	108.8
1942 ...	1179 ...	621 ...	558 ...	14.8 ...	111.3

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 62.6 per cent. of the total, an increase of 5.2 as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of those births belonging to Cambridge :—

	Births.	Percentage of total Births.
Private Nursing Homes	316	26.8
County Hospital	381	32.3
Addenbrooke's Hospital	29	2.5

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths :—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1939 ...	892 ...	843 ...	49
1940 ...	893 ...	949 ...	56 (decrease)
1941 ...	1019 ...	882 ...	137
1942 ...	1179 ...	873 ...	306

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded was 873, a decrease of 9 compared with 1941. The death rate was 11.0 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

Causes of Death during the Year 1942.

Enteric Fever	—
Small-pox	—
Measles	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Tuberculosis	27
Cancer	133
Rheumatic Fever	5
Diabetes	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	48
Heart Disease	123
Arterio Sclerosis	76
Bronchitis	28
Pneumonia (all forms)	34
Other Respiratory Diseases	19
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	10
Appendicitis	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	16
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Parturition and Pregnancy	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation and Premature Birth	25
Suicide	13
Other Deaths from Violence	19
Due to War Operations	7
Other Defined Causes	260
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	10
Total	873

Deaths at Various Ages.

Under 1 year	47
1 to 5 years	10
5 to 15 ,,	17
15 to 25 ,,	24
25 to 45 ,,	44
45 to 65 ,,	210
65 years and over	521

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year there were 384 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 44.0 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 42.5.

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	183	21.0
Isolation Hospital	3	0.3
County Hospital, Mill Road	37	4.3
Private Nursing Homes	28	3.2
Chesterton Institution	82	9.4
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony ...	10	1.1
Fulbourn Mental Hospital	18	2.1
Other Institutions	23	2.6
Total	384	44.0

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 40 per 1,000 births. The Rate for England and Wales was 49 per 1,000 births.

Forty-five per cent. of these deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1939	34	38	4.0	50
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1941	40	39	4.5	59
1942	47	40	5.4	49

Nett deaths from stated causes under 1 year :—

Pneumonia (all forms)	5
Haemorrhage	1
Congenital Malformations	12
Premature Birth	13
Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	7
Meningitis	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Suffocation	1
Gastro Enteritis	2
Other Causes	4
Total	47

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years. Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1938	877	11.2	737	8.7	30			
1939	892	11.4	843	9.9	38			
1940	893	11.3	949	11.4	38	12.3	10.4	37
1941	1019	12.9	882	11.0	39			
1942	1179	14.8	873	11.0	40			

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 7 from sepsis and 19 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been 0.9 per 1,000 births, and from other puerperal conditions 1.9 per 1,000 births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over.	Total
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	1	2	2	—	8	4	8	12	3	2	—	43
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	9	11	47	15	6	5	—	—	—	96
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	2	—	—	16
Pneumonia...	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	8	6	10	4	41
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	2	2	11
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Measles ...	6	6	15	16	26	75	8	6	5	2	—	—	165
Whooping Cough ...	5	9	10	6	19	54	5	—	2	1	—	—	111

Diphtheria.—During the year 43 cases were notified. Eleven of these were elementary school children. In each instance the school was visited, and throat swabs of 317 children were taken for bacteriological examination. All gave negative results.

There has been a decrease in the number of children immunised against this disease, 2,388 being inoculated in 1942, against 3,326 in 1941. During the past ten years 9,943 children have been inoculated by the Local Authority and 1,227 by private practitioners. Of the latter number 433 were inoculated during 1942.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was 76, the pulmonary cases numbered 69 and the non-pulmonary 7.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1942 was 418, of whom 233 were males and 184 females. The pulmonary cases numbered 311 (185 males and 126 females), and the non-pulmonary 107 (48 males and 59 females).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1942 from the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts :—

	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1941.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1942.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	85	77	2	14
Scarlet Fever	4	144	140	—	8
Measles	—	15	15	—	—
Mumps	—	68	67	—	1
Chicken-pox	—	32	29	—	3
German Measles ...	—	33	33	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	8	7	1	—
Erysipelas	—	10	10	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	2	2	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	14	13	1	—
Pemphigus	—	2	1	1	—
Others	1	12	11	—	2
Total ...	13	428	408	5	28

The total number of cases admitted shows a decrease of 70 as compared with 1941, the number admitted from the Borough being 258 as compared with 395 in 1941, and from the other areas 81 as compared with 74 in 1941. In addition, 89 members of H.M. Forces were treated in the hospital as compared with 29 in 1941.

The total income received from the treatment of patients for the financial year ended March 31st, 1942, was £1,520 17s. 1d. Of this sum £877 10s. 7d. was received from private patients, and £643 6s. 6d. from other Authorities.

In June, 1942, foundations of a temporary 12-bed cubicle block were laid within the precincts of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This was an emergency measure to replace the temporary accommodation which had been set up at " Meadowcroft " as a precautionary measure against epidemics we had feared might develop as a result of evacuation. The block was opened in July, 1942.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Cambridge.

DEAR SIR, *May 29th,* 1943.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1942.

The details of the work of the department are set out under the various headings.

Owing to the present state of emergency there were no houses demolished in the Park Street and Saxon Street Clearance Areas. There are a number of houses in these areas which are occupied by evacuees, and I suggest that other accommodation should be found for these persons at the earliest possible date.

Mr. P. A. Freestone, District Sanitary Inspector, resigned to take up an appointment at Luton. The vacancy so caused has been filled by Mr. K. F. Johnson, of Walkden, near Manchester.

Yours faithfully,

C. WHITE.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1940 ...	*Nil*	174	174
1941 ...	*Nil*	24	24
1942 ...	*Nil*	6*	6
Totals	*Nil*	204	204

* Includes five flats.

Houses demolished after action by the Local Authority :—

During the year 1940	16
,, ,, ,, 1941	4
,, ,, ,, 1942	12
Total ...	32

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

PARK STREET AND SAXON STREET.

There were no houses demolished in these areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

The undermentioned twelve individual unfit houses were demolished
1 and 2 Caroline Court, Coronation Street.
96, 97, 98, 99, 100 (101 and 102 in one occupation) East Road.
19 Seymour Street.
4, 5 and 6 St. John's Place, Castle Hill.
Twenty-nine persons were displaced.

Under the provisions of Circular 2156 issued by the Ministry of Health and dated 20th September, 1940, the following houses have been re-let under license :—

14 Clement Place.
47 and 48 Park Street.
7 South Street.
39 Water Street.

Inspection of District.—House-to-house inspections were made in the following streets, the total number of houses inspected being 971.

Argyle Street.
Catherine Street.
Emery Street.
Hemingford Road.
High Street, Chesterton.
Histon Road.
James Street.
Newnham Road.
Norwich Street.
Orchard Street.
Panton Street.
Park Street.
Parsonage Street.
Riverside.
Russell Street.
Saxon Road.
Sedgwick Street.
Thoday Street
Trafalgar Street.
Trinity Place.
Union Lane.
Union Terrace.
Victoria Road.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2334

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 4659

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932 971

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2442

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... *Nil*

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 902

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 845

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 11

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices 11

(*a*) By owners 11

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... *Nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices 4

(*a*) By owners 4

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ... *Nil*

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... *Nil*

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... *Nil*

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made *Nil*

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... *Nil*

THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into force on the 1st September, 1939, and provides that houses controlled under existing law will remain under control until six months after the date declared by Order in Council to be the end of the present emergency.

Subject as mentioned in the next paragraph, the Act also extends the control to all houses, except in London and Scotland, the rateable value of which does not exceed £75.

The Act does not apply to a dwelling-house which is or forms part of a house in respect of which the Local Authority are required to keep a Housing Revenue Account.

No applications were made for the issue of certificates under the Act during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

The following table shows the number of samples (together with other particulars) submitted to the Public Analyst during the past three years, under the provisions of the above Act and Regulations :—

Year.	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1940	311	12	3.8	0	0
1941	303	12	3.9	3	3
1942	298	16	5.3	3	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Section 25.

One hundred and eight samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for the tubercle bacillus.

In eight instances the guinea pigs died before a definite result could be obtained, and further samples were submitted for examination.

Of the remaining one hundred samples, two were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Copies of the Bacteriologist's reports were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, and the Divisional Veterinary Inspector inspected the herds where necessary.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of these samples during the past three years :—

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. Positive.	Percentage Positive.
1940 ...	86 ...	3 ...	3.4
1941 ...	86 ...	1 ...	1.2
1942 ...	100 ...	2 ...	2.0

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Sections 13 and 14.

These Sections deal with cleanliness, repair, provision of washing accommodation, a supply of hot and cold water and the registration of premises where food intended for sale is prepared or stored.

One thousand eight hundred and forty-one visits were made to such premises, and as the result of these visits the defects found were remedied. Since powers under these Sections have been in force there has been a steady improvement in the general condition of food premises.

Under Section 14, the following number of premises are registered :—

Sale of Ice-cream	87
Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream	12
Preparation and Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale	116

Sections 17 and 18.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Sections 27, 28 and 29.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM.

One shop is registered for the manufacture and sale of artificial cream.

There were no contraventions of the Act during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

There were no samples submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Regulations.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDER, 1936 AND 1938.

Six licences were issued under these Orders, two for the bottling of Tuberculin Tested Milk, one for an establishment from which Tuberculin Tested Milk is sold, and three for the production and sale of Pasteurised Milk.

Fifty samples of designated milk were submitted to bacteriological examination under these Orders—eighteen Tuberculin Tested and thirty-two Pasteurised. Of the latter number ten were taken from Milk supplied to schools.

Six samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk fell short of the required standard and contained the coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre. All the samples of Pasteurised Milk reached the required standard.

The Phosphatase Test has been used during the year to ensure the efficiency of the process of Pasteurisation. The test was applied to eleven samples of Pasteurised Milk, all of which proved satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Five hundred and forty-two visits were made to cowsheds and dairies, particular attention being paid to cleanliness of the premises, utensils and persons.

As the result of informal action the light and ventilation were improved in two instances.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following figures show the number of animals inspected for the years 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942.

1939. Previous to Government Control.

Beasts	2835
Calves	469
Sheep	12501
Pigs	12052
Total	27857

1940. Under Government Control.

Beasts	6095
Calves	1414
Sheep	25491
Pigs	13529
Total	46529

1941. Under Government Control.

Beasts	5693
Calves	1541
Sheep	19479
Pigs	4267
Total	30980

1942. Under Government Control.

Beasts	6266
Calves	1197
Sheep	14119
Pigs	2713
Total	24295

As a result of these inspections, various diseases or unsound conditions were found.

The following table shows the weight of meat condemned during 1942 :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.	lbs.	Percentage Condemned.
Beef ...	40	17	2	–	11	2.27
Pork ...	2	9	2	1	13	1.27
Mutton ...	–	15	–	–	–	0.20
Veal ...	–	4	2	1	–	0.89
Total Meat condemned	44	6	3	1	10	

The following tabular statement is inserted in accordance with the provisions of Circular 1728, Ministry of Health Annual Reports.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	5,161	1,105	1,197	14,119	2,713
Number inspected ...	5,161	1,105	1,197	14,119	2,713
All diseases, except Tuberculosis : Whole carcases condemned	1	3	2	20	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	353	201	7	244	57
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.85	18.46	.75	1.86	2.65
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned	26	41	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,027	526	9	—	118
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	20.4	51.33	.75	—	4.31

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1914	1920	1925	1930	1934	1935	1936	1939	1940	1941	1942
Registered	16	13	10	9	8	8	8	8	—	—	—
Licensed	11	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	15	3	3

The slaughter-houses in use are situated at East Road, Messrs. Winton-Smith, Sleaford Street, The Cambridge Co-operative Society, and at Newmarket Road (Mr. J. Speechley). Except for a small number of pigs, which are slaughtered for private use under licence issued by the Ministry of Food, all the animals slaughtered at the above premises are sent in under Government control.

Messrs. Pink Bros., of Coldham's Lane, Cambridge, applied for and received a licence to slaughter horses for human consumption. This licence expires on the 30th December, 1943. The premises were specially erected, and they are well constructed on modern lines. Four hundred and forty-one horses were slaughtered and passed for human consumption.

There is one licensed knacker's yard, which is situated in Coldham's Lane, and is approximately one hundred and fifty yards from the nearest house. The business is well conducted without nuisance to the neighbourhood.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are five registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of lodgers allowed for each house :—

"The Wheelwright's Arms," East Road ...	6
"The Horse and Jockey," East Road	7
"The George IVth," East Road	14
"The Central," East Road	18
"The Church Army Hostel," Willow Walk ...	37
Total ...	82

There was one change of keeper during the year.

The number of visits paid to these lodging houses was 69. No serious breach of the byelaws was found during the visits.

Night supervision and the maintenance of order is carried out by the police.

RAG FLOCKS ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

There no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured. All the rag flock used in the town is supplied by the manufacturers under a guarantee of cleanliness.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining rag flock, there were no samples submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

(Smoke Abatement.)

Two complaints concerning the emission of smoke were received and investigated. Informal action was taken. There has been no further complaints.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The powers of the Cambs. County Council were delegated to the Borough Council in December, 1932. In June, 1939, a whole-time Rat Catcher was appointed.

The statement set out below shows the action, etc., taken in 1942 :—

Number of complaints received	138
Occasions when dogs and ferrets were used ...	198
Occasions when poison baits were used	731
Occasions when traps were used	831
Occasions when gas was used	172
Number of rats destroyed	1667

CARAVANS.

The undermentioned sites are approved under the provisions of the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932 :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	12 caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane ...	12 caravans
Fen Road, Chesterton	12 caravans

The site in Fen Road, Chesterton, has been provided with three water closets, a cesspool, a water supply from the Company's main, and a paved area with a gully to take waste water. The gully is connected to the cesspool.

The site has been approved for 12 caravans. Frequent inspections have been made, and on a number of occasions it was found that the number of caravans was considerably in excess of 12. The owner was instructed to reduce the number of caravans, but as he did not comply with these instructions, proceedings were instituted and he was fined £2.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	87	9	—
Factories without mechanical power	364	2	—
*Other Premises under the Act (Including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	12	—	—
Total ...	463	11	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects. Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	28	28	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
InadequateVentilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) insufficient	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) unsuitable	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937	—	—	—	—
Total ...	36	36	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (*Part VIII, Section* 110).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel—	Twice in the Year. Total Lists.	Out-Workers.	Once in the Year. Lists.	Out-Workers.
(1) Making, etc.	58	94	6	16
Addresses of Out-Workers: Received from other Councils	1	1	2	2
Addresses of Out-Workers: Forwarded to other Councils	—	—	1	3
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)		—		—
No. of Inspections of Out-workers' Premises		172		
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111)...		—		
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111)...		—		

4.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of the year	384

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

Class.		Number
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)		—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	4
	Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...	4
Other		—

Underground Bakehouses (S. 54) :

in use at the end of the year	1

NOTE :—Under the provisions of Sec. 54, a certificate was issued to the the occupier of this bakehouse. The certificate expires on the 31st December, 1943, and after this date the premises will cease to be used as a bakehouse.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

WORKPLACES.

Eleven visits were made to various workplaces, particular attention being paid to sanitary conveniences of offices.

Defects Found.		No. Found.	No. Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness		9	9
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient ...	—	—
	Unsuitable or Defective ...	—	—
	Not separate for the sexes	—	—

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

The following statement shows the work done during the past five years.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Damp proof courses, floors ventilated and renewed, roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	1071	1034	572	552	380
New sinks and water supply	215	97	69	23	17
Yards repaired and relaid	222	197	96	74	29
W.C.'s, new, or old provided with flushing cisterns	203	142	56	75	61

Inspections of Premises:	Totals.
On complaint	724
Re Infectious Disease	134
Other inspections and re-inspections	7323
	8181

Common Lodging Houses:

Number of inspections	69
Limewashed	3
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws	3
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1941	—

Slaughterhouses:

Number of inspections	2614
Cleansed and limewashed	50
Repaired	3
Closed or discontinued during the year	—
Number of changes of occupier...	—
Receptacles for refuse provided...	10

Cowsheds:

Number of inspections	142
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation	1
Overcrowding abated	—
New sheds constructed	—

Dairies and Milkshops:

Number of inspections	309
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation	1
Cleansed and limewashed	16
New Dairies Constructed...	—

Bakehouses:

Number of inspections	232
Number of defects found	12
Number of defects remedied	10
Number cleansed and limewashed	2

Outworkers' Premises:

Number of inspections	172
Number found unwholesome	—
Number cleansed and limewashed	—

SCHOOLS :

Number of inspections	37
Number of defects found (*re* W.C.'s, etc.)	1

VANS :

Number inspected...	117
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding) ...	10

Description of Sanitary Work carried out :—

HOUSES :

Cleansed and limewashed	11
Provided with damp-proof courses	5
Wood floors ventilated	11
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	297
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	—
New floors laid	11
Floors repaired	56
New sinks fixed	6
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	1
Water samples analysed	3
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed...	24
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	3
Nuisances from Ditches abated...	3
Pavements of yards repaired	9
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material... ...	20

DRAINS :

Premises connected to sewer (Added Area)	—
New drains constructed	8
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	8
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	16
Cleansed and repaired	94
Smoke tests applied	9
Water tests applied	9

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	14
Provided with flushing cisterns...	7
Repairs to flushing cisterns	54
Closets cleansed and limewashed	49
New "pans" provided	60
Repaired	71

GALVANISED IRON DUST BINS PROVIDED 6

DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of diseases, etc., necessitating disinfection or disinfestation of articles and rooms :—

From Private Houses.

Disease.	*No. of Articles.*	*No. of Rooms.*
Scarlet Fever ...	499	68
Diphtheria	249	12
Scabies	1800	30
Tuberculosis... ...	64	52
Cancer	70	14
Measles	26	26
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	21	4
Vermin	266	98
Chicken Pox ...	—	12
Mumps	—	23
Miscellaneous ...	6087	—
Total ...	9082	339

The articles disinfected were beds, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, cushions, blankets, sheets, quilts, and clothing.

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Assistant to infected premises was 515.

From Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The articles disinfected were :—

Mattresses	629
Pillows	472
Clothing	119
Blankets	179
Miscellaneous	115
Total	1514

From Addenbrooke's Hospital Annexe (Leys School).

The articles disinfected were :—

Mattresses	317
Pillows	861
Clothing	264
Blankets	196
Miscellaneous	188
Total	1826

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Ten Council houses and seventy-five other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and all were disinfested.

Disinfestation was carried out, after suitable preparation of the rooms by means of sulphurous acid gas and spraying with an insecticide.

The belongings of the tenants were disinfested before removal to Council houses by :—

(1) The disinfestation of bedding and similar articles.

(2) The disinfestation of the furniture in the house by spraying with the insecticide.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

The supervision and education of the tenants of Council houses to prevent infestation is carried out by means of inspection by the staff of the department. Tenants of houses found to be verminous are advised not to buy second-hand furniture or bedding capable of harbouring vermin.

Every effort is made to impress upon tenants the necessity for cleanliness.

A leaflet is issued to tenants pointing out the manner in which a house may be kept free from vermin after disinfestation, also that the Local Authority is willing to assist in every possible manner.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, 1942.

Midwives.—The superintendent of Midwives is Dr. M. C. K. Patterson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Nineteen midwives gave notice of their intention to practice in the Borough during 1942. One left the town during 1942. In addition, 11 midwives notified Institution practise for the County Infirmary and 3 for Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The number of confinements in Cambridge attended by midwives during 1942 is as follows :—

Attended as Midwives	357
Attended as Maternity Nurses	452
Total	809

The number of notifications received from Midwives (as required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board) is as follows :—

Sending for medical help on behalf of mother ...	65
Sending for medical help on behalf of infant	7
Still births	2
Change to artificial feeding	3
Inflammation of eye of infant	5
Liability to be a source of infection	2
Death of infant	1
Total	85

Municipal Midwifery Service.—Until November the Municipal Midwifery was carried out by one full-time midwife, with the assistance of a Health Visitor who undertook off duty and holiday times. In November a second full-time midwife was appointed. During the year 72 cases were attended as midwife and 17 as maternity nurse. (1941, 55 midwifery and 16 maternity.)

Infant and Maternal Welfare.—There are 9 Infant Welfare and 2 Antenatal Clinics in the Borough. At the end of March, 1942, Homerton Infant Welfare Centre closed owing to the College Authorities being no longer able to accommodate it. The mothers mostly transferred to Cherry Hinton and Romsey Centres. In July, a Welfare Clinic was opened at Ditton Fields Community Centre, and has proved a great success.

The usual activities were carried out at all these centres. Under the National Milk Scheme, liquid and dried milk were supplied to Nursing and Expectant Mothers and children under five, subject to Government terms of assessment. Cod liver oil and fruit juice were by the end of the year being supplied on the same terms to all children under five, and also to Expectant Mothers, the welfare centres being used as depôts for distribution of these products. Proprietary brands of dried milk, chocolate milk, etc., continued to be supplied at cost price. Accessary food substances, such as cod liver oil and malt, virol, etc., continued to be supplied under the original Borough terms of assessment.

The numbers of children (including Cambridge children and both private and official evacuees), in attendance at the centres at the end of the year, and the number of attendances made during the year were :—

	Cambridge.				Evacuees.				
	0–1	1–5	Over 5	Total Attdcs.	0–1	1–5	Over 5	Total Attdcs.	Dr's. Conslts.
Romsey (Wed.)	99	172	3	2416	28	50	–	779	1129
Romsey (Thurs.)	80	158	–	2248	9	23	–	301	1081
Old Chesterton	78	169	10	1558	12	17	1	261	845
Abbey	100	138	4	2190	18	29	2	290	1101
New Town	149	133	–	2655	16	45	–	426	1129
Homerton (till March)	—	—	–	276	—	—	–	143	130
Trumpington	13	31	2	291	2	14	–	53	306
Castle Street	97	156	3	2157	9	40	1	477	1027
Cherry Hinton	39	74	2	1077	3	7	–	102	268
Ditton Fields (from July)	57	74	–	1038	4	13	–	138	328
	712	1105	24	15906	101	238	4	2970	7344

The total number of children who attended the centres for the first time during the year was :—

Cambridge 824 (1941 : 609) ... Under 1 year ... 712 (1941 : 499).
1–5 years ... 112 (1941 : 110).

Private and Official Evacuees 194 (1941 : 402) ... ... Under 1 year ... 163 (1941 : 244).
1–5 years ... 31 (1941 : 158).

Work of the Health Visitors.—There are now 7 Health Visitors–School Nurses on the Staff, approval for an extra full-time Health Visitor-School Nurse having been given in April, 1942. At present 6 are permanent and 1 temporarily taking the place of a Health Visitor on war service abroad. The number of visits paid by them is shown in the following table :—

	Cambridge.		Private and Official Evacuees.		Total.	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
First Visits to Infants ...	1338	1527	178	114	1516	1641
Subsequent Visits to Infants	3619	3798	731	251	4350	4049
Visits to Children 1–5 years ...	6212	7727	1656	773	7868	8500
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	166	164	38	10	204	174
Subsequent Visits to Expectant Mothers	116	134	71	8	187	142
Visits under the Children's Act	123	173	—	8	123	181
Visits to other cases	435	443	30	14	465	457
Total ...	12009	13966	2704	1178	14713	15144

Home Helps.—The number of applications for domestic help in the home during the period of confinement was 31 in 1942 (1941 : 32). In 25 cases no charge was made ; in 6 cases a small charge was made. The fee payable to home helps continues to be 17/6 per week. There is great difficulty in obtaining home helps, owing to most women of that type being engaged in other full-time work.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough is 8. In addition there is the Ely Diocesan Home, 48 Bateman Street, accommodating up to 12 unmarried mothers with their babies. In this Home 4 beds are kept available for evacuation purposes in the event of an overflow from the County Hospital Maternity Block, but were not used during 1942.

Hospitals.—The same arrangements with Addenbrooke's Hospital and the County Hospital were in operation as in 1941. During 1942 the number of abnormal maternity cases treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital was 49 (1941 : 41). There were also 3 cases of Ophthalmia and 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia treated in Addenbrooke's. During 1942 the number of cases of normal confinements admitted to the County Infirmary was 381 Cambridge and 53 Evacuees. (In 1941 : 333 Cambridge and 24 Evacuees.)

Ante-Natal Clinics.—The work of the Clinics is shown in the following table :—

	Cambridge.				Private and Official Evacuees.			
	Auckland Rd.		Romsey.		Auckland Rd.		Romsey.	
	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.	1941.	1942.
No. who attended	218	242	98	93	107	69	51	35
No. of attendances	594	751	288	232	305	171	136	107
No. of New Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ante-Natal ...	158	154	61	60	76	49	41	19
Non-pregnant ...	16	18	10	7	3	2	1	1
Post-natal (No A.N. Att.)	6	4	6	2	1	1	—	—
Total Ante-natal	190	199	76	72	97	58	46	25
No. who returned for Post-natal Examination	51	68	32	31	22	17	17	11

Ante-natal Care by General Practitioners.—The number of patients who received attention under the scheme started in 1934 was 112 in 1942 (152 in 1941). The following is a summary of the examinations made :—

	1941.	1942.
Examinations at or about the 16th week ...	113	82
Examinations between the 32nd and 34th week	114	92
Post-natal Examinations	63	48

In three instances the patients' condition rendered it advisable for the doctor to attend the confinement. In four instances hospital treatment was necessary. In three instances a consultant was required. In seven instances post-natal treatment was necessary (three of which were for the infant.)

Infant Life Protection—Children and Young Persons Act, 1908 *and* 1932.—The work of supervision of children boarded out for gain is undertaken by the Health Visitors, who report each quarter to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The number of foster mothers on the register at the end of the year was 25. The number of children 27.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—Two weekly Sunlight Clinics were held at Auckland Road Municipal Health Centre and two at Romsey Health Centre. Infants and children attending the Borough Welfare Centres were recommended for this treatment by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and a few by private practitioners in the town. The vast majority of children who underwent a full course of treatment derived great benefit from it, mainly in improved general tone, increased appetite, and freedom from colds. The number of children treated, the attendances and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table :—

	Cambridge.	Evacuees.	Cambridge.	Evacuees.	
	Auckland Road.		Romsey.		Total.
New cases	90	25	95	22	232
No. who attended ...	100	28	110	25	263
(*a*) Completed ...	64	20	75	18	177
(*b*) Defaulted ...	17	6	16	4	43
(*c*) cf. to 1943 ...	19	2	19	3	43
No. of attendances ...	1225	273	1523	334	3355

Defects in completed and defaulted cases :—

	Cambridge.	Evacuees.	Cambridge.	Evacuees.	Total.
Subnormal Nutrition	36	9	43	8	96
Anaemia	18	5	14	2	39
Poor Appetite ...	11	2	15	6	34
Chronic Bronchitis ...	4	4	7	3	18
Rickets	5	2	10	–	17
Congenital Heart ...	2	1	1	–	4
Debility following illness	3	1	1	3	8
Paresis	1	2	–	–	3
Eneuresis	1	–	–	–	1
Total... ...	81	26	91	22	220

War-time Nurseries.—At the end of 1942 there were 8 war-time nurseries in Cambridge for children of pre-school age whose mothers were doing war work. Six of these nurseries, open from 9 a.m. till 4.30 p.m., were already working before 1942. Each is in the charge of a warden and one or more helpers. A trained supervisor co-ordinates the work of this group. A Health Visitor visits each nursery weekly, and a full medical inspection is carried out monthly.

During 1942 two full-time nurseries, open from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m., were started, Sedley Nursery on 6/7/42 and Shirley on 18/8/42. Each of these full-time nurseries, held in huts specially built for the purpose,

in the grounds of Sedley and Shirley Schools respectively, accommodates 40 children from 0–5 years old, and is in the charge of a State registered Nurse as Matron, with a Deputy Matron, a teacher and an assistant teacher, two Nursery trained Nurses and two probationers. The Assistant Medical Officer visits weekly and carries out a complete medical inspection once a month. The nurseries are all full to capacity and have a waiting list. The attendances and inspections were as follows :—

	No. on Register at end of 1942.		No. of Attendances.	
	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.5
Sedley	11	24	1045	1677
Shirley	13	26	931	1656
Victoria Road ...	—	30	—	1432
St. Columba's ...	—	30	—	1269
Norwich Street...	—	30	—	1401
Chesterton ...	—	18	—	827
Hope Hall ...	—	20	—	921
Homerton ...	—	42	—	1527
Total ...	24	220	1976	10710

No. of Visits to Nurseries by Health Visitors	203
No. of children Inspected by Health Visitors	3238
No. of Visits by Doctor	88
No. of children Medically Inspected	1348

War Savings Group.—War Savings Groups for the mothers and staff were held by voluntary workers at five centres—Abbey, New Town, Romsey Wednesday, Romsey Thursday, and Cherry Hinton. The amounts received in 1942 were £133 19s. 0d. from Auckland Road, £151 4s. 0d. from Romsey, and £13 6s. 0d. from Cherry Hinton.

Diphtheria Immunisation of under 5's.—Six hundred and ninety-one children under five were immunised in 1942 at the Auckland Road Health Centre and 357 at Romsey.

Evacuees.—The number of official evacuees in the Borough continued to diminish during 1942. The numbers at the end of the year were as follows :—

Unaccompanied children	283
Accompanied children	1123
Adults accompanying children	652
Other adults	542
Teachers	18
Helpers	10
	2628

There were, in addition, large numbers of unofficial evacuees who had made their own billeting arrangements. All the facilities available to Borough mothers and children under five were available, also to evacuees, both private and official.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SCHEME.

REPORT BY W. B. GRANDISON, PUBLIC DENTAL OFFICER.

During the year 137 expectant or nursing mothers were recommended for dental treatment, and all took advantage of the treatment offered.

CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 137 MOTHERS AT INSPECTION.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
1817	14	889	1557

*CONDITION OF THE TEETH OF 162 MOTHERS AFTER TREATMENT.

Sound.	Saveable.	Unsaveable.	Missing.
1938	—	22	2424

*The figures indicate that treatment is not completed at the time this report was written.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic, including 502 (341) attendances of children, was 1010 (906), and the number of sessions devoted to work in connection with this scheme was 86, together with some hours after the completion of our work in connection with elementary school children.

**Summary of Work Done.*

Total Number of extractions	867	(924)
,, ,, ,, fillings	141	(193)
,, ,, ,, scalings	17	(14)
,, ,, ,, dentures supplied ...	96	(88)
,, ,, ,, repairs	23	(24)
,, ,, ,, X-ray	—	(6)

*The above for mothers only, and relates to the permanent dentition.

In addition 474 (319) children under school age, an increase of 155 as compared with the year 1941, were inspected and enrolled in the Maternity and Child Welfare dental scheme, that is to say, these children should be examined and, if necessary, treated once in each term to satisfactorily control the progress of dental disease.

The condition of the teeth of 474 children at inspection :—

Age.	No. of Children.	Temporary Teeth.		
		Sound.	Decayed Saveable.	Decayed Unsaveable.
Less than 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
2 years ...	8	99	2	—
3 ,, ...	95	1800	32	10
4 ,, ...	157	3010	103	32
5 ,, ...	214	3904	219	114
Total ...	474	8813	356	156

Work done for pre-school children :—

Extractions of temporary teeth (including casuals)	164	(230)
Fillings in temporary teeth ,, ,,	75	(63)
Teeth treated with silver nitrate	290	(250)

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis are for the year 1941.

REPORT ON THE DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF THE ADOLESCENT.

It is with much pleasure that I submit a short Annual Report on the working of the scheme for the dental inspection and treatment of the Adolescent, covering a period from January 1st, 1 942, to December 31st, 1942, inclusive.

The popularity of the scheme continues, and the advantages to those accepting the six monthly dental inspection, with treatment if necessary, are too obvious to require explanation. The statistics that follow indicate that during the year 1942 the number of Adolescents enrolled in the scheme was the greatest so far, and the total number of attendances exceeded 1,000. Another interesting point to which I would draw your attention is the fact that during the year 112 Adolescents became eligible for dental benefit under the Approved Societies' Scheme of Additional Benefits, and therefore automatically passed out of our care, with the permanent teeth in a healthy condition, together with instructions as to future procedure, as reported to, and approved by, the Public Health Committee at their meeting in April, 1942.

Statistics.

Number of	Adolescents at present enrolled in the Scheme	687
,,	,, Attendances during the year 1942	1162
,,	,, Fillings	714
,,	,, Extractions	54
,,	,, for Regulation	20
,,	,, Scalings	52
,,	,, other Operations	31
,,	,, qualifying for Dental Benefit	112

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. BAIRD GRANDISON.